

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

AND

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

OF THE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE POOR

OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

DEVIZES:

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PRESENTED BY
Dr. Thurnham

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

Appointed at the Hilary Sessions, 1854.

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CHARLES HENRY WYNDHAM, Esq.

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Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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CHARLES HENRY WYNDHAM, ESQ.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

TREASURER.

A. MEEK, ESQ.

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REV. B. C. DOWDING, M.A.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

MR. J. CHAPMAN.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

MR. A. P. HOLLAND.

MATRON.

MISS ROSEDON.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

Presented at the Hilary Sessions, 1854.

The Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, appointed for the year 1853, beg at its close to present their report.

The Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 19th of September, 1851, consequently has been in operation two years and nearly four months. When the last report was made at the Hilary Sessions, 1853, the patients then in the house were 116 females, 103 males, total 219. At present the number is, females 145, males 110, total 255. The patients admitted this year are, females 61, males 44, total 105. Forty-six patients have been discharged, of whom thirty-four were considered recovered, the rest improved. The deaths have been 23.

During the year 8 patients escaped from the Asylum, but all were brought back in a few hours, excepting three, whose absence averaged from 2 to 5 days. It is gratifying to state no mechanical restraint has been resorted to with any of the patients, and we have reason to think that everything has been done to alleviate their sad affliction which

medical skill, combined with gentle treatment, and the anxious supervision of the Committee, could accomplish. The friends of all have been admitted to see them whenever they applied, excepting only when such visits were considered by the medical officers likely to be detrimental ; and advantage has been frequently taken of this privilege.

The Committee have been very desirous to obtain the services of as many patients on the farm as could be induced to go : the average number has been thirty-five, who, with occasional exceptions, are reported by the farm bailiff to have worked both cheerfully and well.

The quantity of land under cultivation is about 28 acres. Only 3 paid workmen are kept besides the bailiff, and it is greatly to his credit, who alone manages, as well as pleasing to the Committee, to state, that from August, 1851, to December, 1853, a clear profit has been realized of £337 3s., of which £230 may be considered the profit of the past year. The Committee record with satisfaction their approval of the farm bailiff's conduct and general management.

Twenty or thirty patients usually work in the laundry, and ten in the kitchen. For each of these departments, only one paid servant is retained. All the needlework required for the Asylum is also performed by patients, under the careful superintendence of the Matron, whose services are most valuable and efficient.

The Committee have to thank the Chaplain, Mr. Dowding, for his exertions, and learn from him that the attention and behaviour of the patients in the chapel is satisfactory. Divine service is performed each Sunday twice, and

for the greater part of the year prayers have been read daily, morning and evening, now only in the morning.

The health of the patients has been generally good, and no serious disease has prevailed.

The total receipts from September 21st, 1852, to the same period in 1853, have been from Unions and other sources £6077 10s. 1d., and the expenditure £5710 3s. 5d., leaving a nett gain on the year of £367 6s. 8d., which, added to the former gain of £136 3s. 5d., leaves a balance of £503 10s. 1d. The Treasurer's actual balance in his account varies from this amount, being only £223 9s. 9d.; owing to unpaid orders, £5 9s. 3d.; and salaries and wages paid of the last quarter, £285 9s. 7d.

The payments for repairs during the year amount to £843 14s. 1d., and there is £9 17s. due on this account. The payments on first cost account amount to £1,224 15s. 1d., and there is £9 10s. due on this account. For all of which, orders were obtained or sanctioned at the Salisbury and Warminster Quarter Sessions.

The Committee had hoped to be able to recommend a reduction in the weekly charge for the maintenance of each patient; but, under all circumstances, they regret to say it will not now be possible to do so, and that the present rate of 9s. 4d. weekly, or 1s. 4d. per day for each, must continue until prices of provisions lower.

The Committee feel pleasure in expressing their sense of the zeal and assiduity of the Medical Superintendent, the Medical Assistant, and all others of the establishment. To

the Treasurer, for aid in the department of accounts, their obligations are the greatest.

In concluding this report, the Committee have only to add that the term for which they were appointed having expired, they now surrender their trust, relying on the entire concurrence of the Court in all that has been done by them.

ROBERT PARRY NISBET,
Chairman.

T H I R D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L S U P E R I N T E N D E N T.

With the commencement of the third year from the opening of the Asylum, it becomes the duty of the Medical Superintendent to submit to the Committee of Visitors his customary Report.

Third Annual Report.

At the beginning of the year which has now expired, there were in the Asylum 219 patients; namely, 103 males, and 116 females. In the course of the twelve months, there have been 105 cases admitted; of which 44 were males, and 61 females:—the average being almost precisely at the rate of two cases per week. Of the whole number of admissions 18 were persons who had previously been discharged, or cases of re-admission. There are now in the Asylum 255 patients; namely, 110 males, and 145 females. The average number resident during the year has been 244.6.

Numbers and Admissions.

There have been 46 discharges; and of this number 34 were considered as recovered when they left the Asylum. The majority of the remainder were much improved in their mental condition, and were for

Discharges and Recoveries.

the most part discharged at the request of their friends. A few were removed to other asylums, as not chargeable to parishes in Wiltshire. Two patients are absent on trial.

Re-admissions.

Of the whole number discharged since the opening of the Asylum, 19 cases have been re-admitted during the year, in consequence of a relapse or recurrence of the disorder. Of those discharged from asylums, either as recovered, or as no longer requiring the special care which they there obtain, a considerable proportion sooner or later always return. Those who have once experienced an attack of insanity are, of course, even when fully recovered, more liable than others to the disorder. Many also, who whilst subject to the regular discipline of an asylum, appear well and fully capable of self-government, are no sooner at liberty than they display symptoms of the disorder, which had been restrained or concealed, rather than eradicated or cured. The decision as to the proper time for presenting convalescent patients to the Visitors for discharge, is one of the most delicate questions which come before the Medical Superintendent. Whilst it is needful to guard against premature dismissal, there is no doubt it is better to run some risk of cases being returned to the Asylum, than to act upon a more stringent system, which, by excluding hope and the benefit of a trial at home, must act unfavourably upon many feeble minds. The greater facilities which the new Act affords to Committees of Visitors for granting, with the advice of the Superintendent, leave of absence from the Asylum on trial, present one means of testing the character of the apparent recovery which has many advantages to recommend it.

The general health of the patients, throughout the year, has been good; and, with the exception of slight catarrhal affections during the winter months, and some cases of autumnal diarrhoea, the establishment has been entirely free from epidemic or contagious disorders.

General
Health.

In connection with the prevalence of cholera in some parts of the country, the care of the Commissioners in Lunacy has been evinced, in drawing up and circulating, amongst the medical officers of asylums, a paper of observations and suggestions, with a view of guarding against the inroads of this dreadful disease. These suggestions embrace hygienic rules of great importance to be observed at all times in the management of asylums, but doubly necessary when threatened by severe epidemic disease. With regard to this subject, though without expressing any opinion as to the contagious character of cholera, it is important to bear in mind that, by a provision (S. 53) of the new "Lunatic Asylums Act," the Committee of Visitors have the power of excluding from the Asylum, patients labouring under any disease which they may deem contagious or infectious, as well as persons coming from any district or place where such disease may be prevalent.

Precautions
against
Epidemics.

There have been 23 deaths; a less number than during the preceding year, when the number of patients was considerably less. The mean annual mortality has been at the rate of 9.4 per cent.

Deaths and
rate of Mor-
tality.

MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY.	MALES	FEMALES	BOTH SEXES
For the year 1853 . .	13.28	6.07	9.4
For 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ years*—1851-53.	15.27	6.65	10.6

* Viz., from the opening of the Asylum, Sept. 19th, 1851, to the end of the year 1853.

Causes of
Death.

The causes of death have been similar to those which are generally observed ; and, with few exceptions, do not call for particular remark. In three cases, it has been necessary to hold coroner's inquests. The first of these was an unfortunate case of suicide, in which the patient destroyed himself by cutting his throat, the day after admission. The poor man had been committed to the especial care of the attendant, but by watching his opportunity, with that cunning so often manifested by the insane, he eluded the vigilance of his keeper, and succeeded in inflicting a wound which at once proved fatal. The next case was one of the same description, so far as the cause of death was concerned : the wound, however, had been inflicted eight days before admission, during which time the patient had been an inmate of the Salisbury Infirmary. He lived five days after his removal to the Asylum. The third case was a female found dead in bed, she being at the time in a declining state of health from paralysis. Death had occurred from her having turned over on the face during the night.

Escapes.

In the course of the year, eight patients have escaped from the Asylum, and a few others have made attempts to do so. Of those who succeeded in effecting this object, three only were absent for more than a few hours ; and these were brought back in periods of two, three, and five days, respectively. In none of these instances, was the escape attended with any disastrous circumstance ; and in two or three, the effect may even be regarded as beneficial, and was followed in no long time by discharge on the ground of recovery.

Statistical
Tables

Further details of the cases of the patients will be found in the series of statistical tables appended to this Report.

The most important event of the year, in connection with asylums for the insane of all classes, has been the passing, by the legislature, of new Acts for their regulation and government. The "Lunatic Asylums Act," 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 97, by which county asylums are now regulated, came into operation on the 1st of November. For this act it must be acknowledged that both the insane poor and all concerned in their care and management, have much reason to be indebted to Lord St. Leonards, and to all those through whose exertions this measure has become law. By the provisions of this act, no violent or needless innovations have been made, but, at the same time, many ambiguities and inconsistencies, found in the previous law, have been removed, and more ample powers have been given to Committees of Visitors, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Secretary of State; which must be conducive to the interests of the insane and of society generally. A change has also been made in the form of the order for admission, by which a more full statement of the case of each patient is insured. The medical practitioner who signs the certificate of insanity, is also required to specify the facts upon which he has founded his opinion that the patient "is of unsound mind and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment;" and further, it is required that no one "shall be received into an asylum under any medical certificate," in which facts indicative of insanity are not alleged as having been observed by the medical practitioner himself. There is often, however, so much difficulty in obtaining personal proof of the existence of insanity, that it must be doubted whether this last provision, intended for the protection

"Lunatic
Asylum
Act"—16 &
17 Vict. cap.
97.

of individual liberty, will afford adequate security to the families of insane persons or to the community at large.

Completion
of the Build-
ings, &c.

When the Asylum was opened in September, 1851, many of the works were incomplete, and it was not until more than a year after that date, that the services of the Clerk of the Works could be dispensed with. Even then many minor details remained unfinished, and the boundary wall, which had been commenced a few weeks previously, was only slightly advanced. At the Hilary Sessions of last year, the Committee of Visitors reported that the building and furnishing of the Asylum had been brought so near a completion that they thought themselves justified in closing the accounts of the first cost. It was hence needful to apply to the Quarter Sessions for sanction for any further expenditure, to supply any articles which might have been overlooked, or to remedy defects which might be discovered. Under the authority of successive Courts of Quarter Sessions, the Committee of Visitors have been enabled to carry out and finish various works which, of no very great extent, were important, for rendering the establishment complete and efficient.

Additional
Works.

In this way, the central building and steward's store have been warmed, by steam pipes in connection with the boilers of the engine; the central areas and drying ground have been efficiently drained; water has been laid on to the dairy, the store-rooms, and the gas-works; fire hydrants have been placed in central situations; stop cocks, for shutting off the water from any part of the building, have been provided; a lightning conductor has been affixed to the central chimney

shaft ; overflow pipes have been attached to the three water cisterns ; additional seats have been provided in the different airing courts ; separate access and steps have been opened to the straw room in the basement of the female tower ; gates, to separate the male and female areas, have been erected ; strong window shutters, with other secure conveniences, have been placed in the rooms of the refractory patients ; the carpenter's and glazier's shops have been fitted up ; spouting has been provided for the farm buildings and entrance lodge ; and the general painting of the whole of the buildings has been completed. In the preparation of estimates for these works, where such were required, and in superintending the workmen engaged in carrying them out, the Superintendent must refer to the important aid derived from the Clerk and Steward, who, for more than a year, may be said to have combined with his other duties those of a clerk of the works.

In the out-door department and on the farm, much has been done towards completing and laying out the whole. Banks and hedges have been levelled, trees cut down, and plantations thinned. Walks have been laid out, roads made or improved, borders and approaches planted with trees and shrubs, and kitchen gardens enclosed and laid out. Much has been effected in clearing the land of accumulations of weeds and rubbish ; so that, during the past season, it has been cultivated up to the very doors of the establishment ; and is, by degrees, being brought into a very satisfactory state. These works have been chiefly carried out by the patients and out-door attendants, under the supervision of the farm bailiff, and at times when their labour on the farm could best be spared.

External
Improvements.

Cost of
Asylum.

The entire cost of the Asylum, as shewn in the last report of the Committee, and including the additions since made, is at the rate of about £200 for each inmate it is calculated to accommodate. This is lower than the cost of most county asylums; and considering that the building is regarded by competent judges as one of the best and most complete which has been erected, must be regarded as a very satisfactory result. The following is a comparison of the cost per head for erecting and providing six county asylums, which have been opened within the last twelve years :—

	Opened.	No. of beds.	£
Derby—Mickleover . . .	1851	300	327
Surrey—Wandsworth . .	1841	370	230
East Middlesex—Colney Hatch	1851	1258	230
York, N. & E. Ridings— Clifton	1847	160	230
Wilts—Devizes	1851	296	200
East Lancashire—Prestwich	1850	456	193

The difference in the average cost of the above asylums may be in part explained by the larger proportion of land allowed to some than to others. At the Derby Asylum (which, to say the least, has been erected and furnished on a most liberal scale) the proportion of land is more than twice that considered essential, by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Additional
accommoda-
tion required

On the male side of the establishment there is one ward which has not yet been opened, and there is still accommodation for 35 additional male patients. In the female department this is not the case. Every ward has been opened, and the number of patients during the last three months has equalled, and even

exceeded, that for which the building was erected. It has indeed only been by using the female infirmary as a dormitory, that accommodation could be provided for this excess of female patients. It is hence probable that, before long, the Committee of Visitors will be called upon to consider the necessity for applying to the Quarter Sessions, for authority to make some addition to the female wards. The Superintendent believes that provision for from 20 to 30 additional female patients may be readily made, without interfering with the existing plan, and at a very moderate cost.

The subject of the occupations, exercise, and recreations of the patients having been rather fully noticed in the preceding Reports, and there being nothing new to describe under these heads, the Superintendent thinks it may be desirable on this occasion to devote some space to the consideration of the general and moral treatment of the insane.

Employment, Recreations, &c.

The government of asylums and the treatment of insanity have only in very recent times attracted that attention which the importance of the subject justly claims. At all times, probably, there have been those who, in advance of their age, have commiserated the condition of the "lunatic and sore vexed," and done what in them lay for their relief. It was not, however, till towards the close of the last century, that the celebrated physician Pinel led the way to a better mode of treatment than had hitherto prevailed.

General and Moral treatment of the Insane.

Numerous allusions, in the works of the poets and essayists of comparatively modern times, prove how general was the use of methods, which at the present day we should incline to suppose could exist only in a

Barbarous methods and neglect.

barbarous age. The reference to the "dark house and the whip," as the approved cure for madness, must be familiar to every reader of Shakespeare; and, among later writers, Swift, himself the founder of an asylum, speaks of the supposed insane as in "manifest danger of phlebotomy, and whips, and chains, and dark chambers, and straw." Even civilized England, during the last century, and in the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, offered no exception to this general statement; and the poor patient, maltreated, neglected, and abandoned to the indulgence of every wayward impulse, was presented as a common show to the gaze of the ignorant and the unfeeling. At the York Asylum, down to the year 1813, the same system of gross neglect, cruelty, and mismanagement prevailed.

Pinel's
reforms.

It was towards the end of the year 1792, amid the excesses of the French Revolution, that Pinel released from the chains and darkness in which they had been so long immured, upwards of fifty supposed dangerous lunatics. It is not, however, only in this act of Pinel's, remarkable as it was, that we find his great merit. His "Treatise on Insanity" evidences that so long as he was permitted to retain the management of the Bicetre, a humane and enlightened system prevailed in that hospital. The pages of this work, in which he has recorded his experience, breathe an admirable spirit of genuine good sense and philanthropy, which must always render them attractive and profitable.

York Retreat

At the same time that Pinel was thus engaged in Paris, though in entire ignorance of his proceedings, the Society of Friends, at York, established an asylum for their community which was destined, by the force of example, to pave the way for the introduction of a

better system in England. From the first, all harsh and violent methods were there discarded ; and it was soon found, by kindliness and vigilance, by ingenious arts of diversion and occupation, to how great an extent order might be maintained, confidence secured, and recovery promoted. In 1813 a "Description of the Retreat" was published, by the late Treasurer of the institution, Samuel Tuke ; which, after the treatise of Pinel, may be safely regarded as the most important of our earlier works on insanity, having also the singular merit of being the production of an unprofessional person. Public attention was readily accorded to the progress of this interesting attempt ; and the Quaker system of management was examined by physicians, philanthropists, and statesmen, from all parts of England, and many countries of Europe. By the light thus obtained, abuses were reformed in old asylums, legislative enactments were pressed forward, and the committees and officers of County Asylums, about this time first established, sought instruction within the walls of the Retreat at York.

Better
methods.

Much was done at the Retreat in diminishing the use of even the mildest forms of mechanical restraint, such as the strait waistcoat and muffs ; but though it was concluded that "the necessity for such means would increase or diminish in proportion as the moral treatment of the patient was more or less judicious," it was "not anticipated that the most enlightened and ingenious humanity would ever be able entirely to supersede the necessity for such personal restraint."

Diminution
of restraint.

The Asylum at Lincoln, opened in 1819, for about 100 patients, was one in which all modern improvements were carefully carried out. Under its

Lincoln
Asylum.

Personal
restraint
abolished.

zealous physician, Dr. Charlesworth, and its successive resident medical officers, personal restraint was gradually reduced to a surprisingly small amount. About the year 1837, the then house surgeon, Mr. R. Gardiner Hill, seeing that such restraint was so rarely called for, and that it was regarded, by the best authorities, as an evil, though a supposed necessity, was led to conclude that it might be entirely dispensed with. The bold attempt was made, and with success.

Hanwell
Asylum.

The results obtained at Lincoln were not without immediate effects in other asylums, in which the system there introduced was gradually adopted, in spite of the opposition of, especially, the older practitioners, and amid much public discussion and clamour. It was, however, mainly to the efforts of Dr. Conolly, in the large Asylum for Middlesex, that we are indebted for the demonstration of the possibility and advantage of entirely dispensing with personal restraint. To Dr. Conolly's labours in this respect, we owe much; and his able writings have been of the utmost value, not only in enforcing correct views with regard to personal restraint, but also in inducing the recognition, by the profession and the public, of the claims of the insane to a humane system of treatment. Such is a brief sketch of the course of that gradual amelioration of the treatment of the insane, which is certainly not one of the least remarkable features of the present age.

General
disuse of
restraint.

Thus, after the lapse of fifteen years from the first agitation of the question, as to the disuse of personal restraint, there is perhaps scarcely a public asylum in the kingdom, certainly none of repute, in which such restraint is resorted to, unless in very rare

instances ; as, where it may be needed to prevent the removal of some surgical apparatus, or in some anomalous cases of perverted instinct. The writer is not, however, of opinion that in no possible case is it justifiable or proper to have recourse to personal restraint ; but he entertains a very strong conviction that the officers and attendants in an asylum should be trained to its habitual disuse ; and that it should on no account be resorted to, by the medical officer in charge, except upon very grave deliberation, and after the failure of all other methods.

In the Wilts County Asylum, the Superintendent needly scarcely observe, personal restraint is never resorted to, and there is literally no strait waistcoat or any similar instrument of coercion in the institution. It is in the constant surveillance of active and good-tempered attendants, who do all in their power to check the first appearance of excitement or impropriety, and to direct those under their care to some useful occupation, that we find the most essential condition of a right moral treatment. In cases of great violence, where efforts to check or soothe the excitement of the patient are unsuccessful, temporary seclusion in a sleeping room is prescribed ; or, for those requiring it, in a room, the walls and floor of which are padded, in order to prevent bodily injury. In some cases, exercise, in a quiet airing court, is sufficient to cut short the paroxysm. When the patient persists in undressing himself, or in remaining out of bed at night, his garments and shoes are secured on his person, by an ingeniously-contrived button-lock. If he destroy his clothes or bedding, these are provided of strong materials—canvass, bed tick, or sail cloth—which may baffle the violence of the

Methods of
treatment.

Well-trained
Attendants.

Seclusion.

Padded
Rooms

Button-locks

Strong
dresses

most destructive. By these and similar contrivances, the patient may generally be controlled; whilst he is spared the additional irritation which the use of means of personal restraint usually excites. In dealing with one very painful class of cases—the suicidal—there is no doubt, with English practitioners at least, that the propensity is generally aggravated, by the adoption of personal restraint; and many instances in the experience of asylums may be quoted, where suicide has been committed under the use of such means, and even by the aid of the instruments of restraint themselves. Incessant watchfulness, during the existence of this propensity, is the only course to be adopted; and, as regards the night, nothing is better than to place the patient in an associated dormitory, surrounded by those capable of exerting some control over his actions. In every class of cases, medical treatment is often required to soothe an excited brain, or subdue disorder in some important part of the system; and it is from a judicious combination of moral and therapeutic measures, that the most satisfactory results are obtained.

Suicidal cases.

Watchfulness.

Medical treatment

Changes of Officers.

During the year, there have been two changes in the staff of officers. The first Medical Assistant, Dr. R. F. Foote, was appointed, in January, to the medical charge of the Norfolk County Asylum. Mr. G. F. Naylor, who for several years had occupied a similar post in the West Riding Asylum, was elected by the Committee of Visitors; but, after holding the office for about four months, he received the appointment of Medical Superintendent of a neighbouring County Asylum, and the loss of his sedulous and careful assistance was necessarily felt. In Mr. John Chapman, by whom

Mr. Naylor has been succeeded, the Superintendent finds a diligent and meritorious assistant.

The Superintendent desires to express his sense of the ready aid which he has received during the year, from all the resident officers, in the management of the institution. The duties of the attendants and servants have been diligently performed ; and it is satisfactory to state that, with little exception, there has been no misconduct or irregularity to complain of.

Officers,
Attendants,
and Servants

In conclusion, the Superintendent will only add the expression of his thanks to the Committee of Visitors for the support which they have accorded to him, and the readiness with which they have received and considered those suggestions which it has, from time to time, been his duty to submit to them.

Conclusion.

(Signed)

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1853.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in the Institution Jan 1st, 1853	103	116	219
Admitted for the first time during the year	40	47	87
Re-admitted during the year	4	14	18
Total admitted	44	61	105
Total under care during the year	147	177	324
Discharged or Removed :			
Recovered	16	18	34
Relieved	4	6	10
Not improved	2	.	2
Died	15	8	23
Total Discharged and Died during the year	37	32	69
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1853	110	145	255
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Numbers Resident during the year	112.8	131.8	244.6

TABLE 2.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR THE 2 YEARS AND 15 WEEKS, FROM SEPT. 19, 1851, TO DEC. 31, 1853.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Persons admitted during the two years and 15 weeks.	170	200	370
Re-admissions " " " "	4	15	19
Total of Cases admitted	174	215	389
Discharged or Removed :	Male	Fem.	Total
Recovered	23	46	69
Relieved	5	6	11
Not improved	3	1	4
Died	33	17	50
Total Discharged and Died during the two years and 15 weeks	64	70	134
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1853	110	145	255
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Numbers Resident, during the two years and 15 weeks	94.41	111.66	206.07

TABLE 3.—SHEWING THE LENGTH OF TIME AFTER DISCHARGE, AT THE TIME OF RE-ADMISSION, 1851-3.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER DISCHARGE.	Had been Discharged Recovered.			Had been Discharged not Recovered		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.
From 1 to 3 months . . . . .	.	4	4	.	2	2
„ 3 to 6 „	1	2	3	.	.	.
„ 6 to 9 „	3	2	5	.	.	.
„ 9 to 12 „ . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.
„ 1 to 2 years . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.
Totals	4	13	17	.	2	2

TABLE 4.—SHEWING THE NUMBERS ADMITTED DURING EACH MONTH, IN THE YEARS 1851, 1852, AND 1853.

MONTHS.	1851 & 1852.*			1853.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	22	17	39	10	6	16
February	4	2	6	2	4	6
March	2	3	5	4	4	8
April	5	7	12	8	5	13
May	2	3	5	3	4	7
June	1	5	6	5	9	14
July	4	6	10	4	9	13
August	6	2	8	.	5	5
September	5	25	30	1	7	8
October	12	26	38	2	2	4
November	38	22	60	4	4	8
December	30	36	66	1	2	3
Totals	130	154	284	44	61	105

* The removal of the patients from the private asylums extended from Sept. 19th, 1851, to Jan. 31st, 1852.

TABLE 5.—SHEWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Fair Education	5	8	13
Can Read and Write	15	22	37
Can Read	3	6	9
Can neither Read nor Write	13	9	22
Unknown	4	2	6
Total	40	47	87*

* The 18 re-admitted cases having been once given, are not repeated in this Table. The same applies equally to Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9.

TABLE 6.—SHEWING THE OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers ; their Wives and Daughters	3	1	4
Farm, and other Labourers; their Wives and Daughters	14	20	34
Baker and Confectioner	1	.	1
Butcher	1	.	1
Innkeeper	2	.	2
Woolsorters and Slubbers	2	.	2
Weavers and Cloth-Workers	1	1	2
Seamstresses . . . . .	.	3	3
Staymaker . . . . .	.	1	1
Shoemakers	2	.	2
Joiner and Cabinet Maker, and Wife	1	1	2
Plumber and Glazier	1	.	1
Miner and Wife	1	1	2
Mason and Bricklayer's Wife	1	1	2
Watchmaker	1	.	1
Harnessmaker's Wife . . . . .	.	1	1
Schoolmaster and Mistresses	1	2	3
Soldier (pensioner) and Wife	1	1	2
Sailor, and Boatman and Wife	2	1	3
Hawker and Wife	1	1	2
Horsedealer	1	.	1
Domestic Servants	1	11	12
No occupation	2*	1	3
Total.	40	47	87

* Cases of idiotcy or imbecility from birth or infancy.

TABLE 7.—SHEWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	28	38	66
Independents	2	.	2
Baptists	6	5	11
Wesleyans	2	3	5
Roman Catholic	1	.	1
Unitarian . . . . .	.	1	1
Unknown	1	.	1
Total	40	47	87

TABLE 8.—SHEWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unmarried.	16	21	37
Married	19	21	40
Widowed	5	5	10
Total	40	47	87

TABLE 9.—SHEWING THE AGES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST ATTACK, AND UPON ADMISSION.

AGE.	Age at First Attack.			Age at Admission and Re-admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years	2	.	2	.	.	.
From 10 to 15 years . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 15 „ 20 „	2	7	9	2	5	7
„ 20 „ 30 „	9	13	22	10	8	18
„ 30 „ 40 „	8	8	16	6	13	19
„ 40 „ 50 „	8	6	14	8	9	17
„ 50 „ 60 „	4	6	10	11	9	20
„ 60 „ 70 „	2	5	7	2	14	16
„ 70 „ 80 „	4	2	6	4	3	7
„ 80 „ 90 „	1	.	1	1	.	1
Unknown	4	2	6	.	.	.
Total	40	47	87	44	61	105
AVERAGE AGES IN YEARS .	Male. 38.5	Female. 36.5	M & F. 37.5	Male. 45.	Female. 43.4	M. & F. 44.

TABLE 10.—SHEWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of not more than three months' duration	13	19	32
SECOND CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of more than three, but not more than twelve months' duration	9	6	15
THIRD CLASS.—Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration	12	21	33
FOURTH CLASS.—Cases of the first or not first attack, and of more than twelve months' duration	10	15	25
Total	44	61	105

TABLE 11.—SHEWING THE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER, SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PREDISPOSING CAUSES.			
Hereditary Predisposition ascertained	11	8	19
Premature Birth. . . . .	.	1	1
Congenital Weakness of Mind	5	.	5
Teething . . . . .	.	1	1
Strumous Disease	1	.	1
Disease of Brain and Spine . . . . .	.	1	1
Paralysis following Measles . . . . .	.	1	1
Poison of Lead	1	.	1
Exposure to Damp and Cold as a Well-sinker	1	.	1
Advanced Age	4	1	5
Intemperance	2	1	3
Sedentary and Solitary Mode of Life . . . . .	.	2	2
Total	14	8	22
EXCITING CAUSES.			
PHYSICAL.			
Injuries of the Head	3	.	3
Exposure to Sun in Hay-field	1	.	1
Fever and Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	.	3	3
Paralysis	1	.	1
Epilepsy	5	3	8
Hysteria . . . . .	.	1	1
Dyspepsia and Hepatic Disorder.	1	1	2
Defect of Sight and Hearing	1	.	1
Disorders of Menstruation. . . . .	.	2	2
Puerperal Disorders. . . . .	.	2	2
Feeble Health	2	.	2
Insufficient Food . . . . .	.	1	1
Intemperance	6	.	6
Dissolute Habits . . . . .	.	1	1
MORAL.			
Fear	1	3	4
Disappointed Affections . . . . .	.	1	1
Wounded Self-respect . . . . .	.	1	1
Grief for Loss or Illness of Relatives . . . . .	.	2	2
Other Domestic Troubles (Ill Treatment, Desertion, &c.)	1	7	8
Anxiety as to Responsibility as Servant, or in long Nursing . . . . .	.	2	2
Poverty, Distress, and Pecuniary Reverses	2	.	2
Excitement in the Militia	1	.	1
Total	25	30	55
NO CAUSE ASCERTAINED	6	14	20

TABLE 12.—SHEWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

FORMS OF DISORDER.		Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL INSANITY . . . . .		.	1	1
MONOMANIA		5	4	9
MELANCHOLIA		11	20	31
MANIA,				
Acute		6	10	16
" Slight		7	12	19
Chronic.		4	7	11
Remittent . . . . .		.	.	.
Hysterical		1	2	3
Puerperal . . . . .		.	2	2
DEMENTIA.				
Imbecility (acquired).		3	1	4
Fatuity		4	2	6
AMENTIA.				
Imbecility (congenital)		3	.	3
Idiotcy (congenital) . . . . .		.	.	.
Total		44	61	105

TABLE 13.—SHEWING THE AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1853.

AGE.	Ages of those discharged Recovered.			Ages of those who have Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years . . .	1	1	2	.	1	1
" 20 " 30 " . . .	2	3	5	1	.	1
" 30 " 40 " . . .	2	3	5	2	1	3
" 40 " 50 " . . .	3	2	5	1	2	3
" 50 " 60 " . . .	4	3	7	8	1	9
" 60 " 70 " . . .	2	6	8	.	2	2
" 70 " 80 " . . .	2	.	2	3	1	4
" 80 " 90 " . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	16	18	34	15	8	23

TABLE 14.—SHEWING THE CLASSES IN REFERENCE TO THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED, AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1853.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months .	6	8	14	3	1	4
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three, but within twelve months	1	1	2	3	2	5
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, and within twelve months	8	8	16	2	.	2
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, but more than twelve months	1	1	2	7	5	12
Totals . .	16	18	34	15	8	23

TABLE 15.—SHEWING THE DISEASES WHICH HAVE PROVED FATAL, 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.*	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diarrhœa	1	1	2
Gangrene	1	.	1
Pulmonary Consumption	1	1	2
Arachnitis and Caries of Dorsal Spine . . . . .	.	1	1
Apoplexy	1	.	1
Paralysis	1	.	1
General Paralysis	1	.	1
Epilepsy	1	.	1
Softening of Brain . . . . .	.	1	1
Tumour of Brain . . . . .	.	1	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	4	.	4
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	.	1
Stricture of Rectum.	1	.	1
Suicidal Wound of Throat†	2	.	2
Asphyxia† . . . . .	.	1	1
Exhaustion . . . . .	.	2	2
Total	15	8	23

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination.

† See Page 12.

TABLE 16.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF “INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS,” IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1854.*

UNIONS.	In Wilts County Asylum.		In Private & other County Asylums.		In Union or Parish Workhouses.		In Lodgings or with their Friends.		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Alderbury . . .	14	14	.	.	2	3	7	9	23	26
Amesbury . . .	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
Andover† . . .	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	2
Bradford† . . .	7	11	.	.	3	4	1	1	11	16
Calne	4	4	.	.	5	5	2	3	11	12
Chippenham . .	8	15	.	.	1	3	5	8	14	26
Cirencester† . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett }	4	2	.	.	2	4	4	5	10	11
Devizes†	6	11	.	4†	5	5	3	6	14	26
Farringdon† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fordingbridge† .	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	2	2
Highworth and Swindon . . }	12	10	.	.	1	5	2	4	15	19
Hungerford† . .	2	8	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	12
Malmesbury . .	7	5	.	.	1	2	9	8	17	15
Marlborough . .	4	6	1	.	1	1	.	2	6	9
Melksham . . .	7	14	.	.	2	9	5	3	14	26
Meret . . . . .	.	2	1	.	5	.	.	.	6	2
New Forest† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pewsey	9	3	.	1	.	3	2	1	11	8
Romsey† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stockbridge† . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3
Salisbury (City)‡	.	.	10	9	1	2	1	.	12	11
Tetbury† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tisbury†	3	6	.	2	.	4	7	8	10	20
Warminster . . .	7	13	.	.	1	2	9	9	17	24
Westbury and Whorwellsdown. }	6	7	.	.	.	.	6	3	12	10
Wilton	5	8	.	.	3	4	.	1	8	13
Patients chargeable to the County . . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	110	144	13	16	35	62	63	77	221	299
Totals	254		29		97		140		520	

* Extracted from the returns, of the Clerks of the Unions, to the Clerk of the Peace for the County.

† The Unions marked thus † are only partly in the county of Wilts.

‡ These four patients are chargeable to the Borough of Devizes.

§ The City of Salisbury and Borough of Devizes, not having contributed to its erection, were not, at the date of this Report, entitled to send their patients to the County Asylum.

TABLE 17.—SHEWING THE ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED DURING THE YEAR.

Description of Articles.	Made.	Repair- ed.	Description of Articles.	Made.	Repair- ed.
<i>In the Female Wards</i>			Window-blinds . .	23	23
Shirts	268	2404	Mattrasses	4	.
Chemises	262	1588	Pillows	5	16
Petticoats	159	346	Chair-cushions. . .	7	.
Bed-gowns	36	228	Bed-curtains, &c. . .	4	.
Night-caps	108	240	Bed-valances	14	.
Flannel vests	64	459	Dusters, house-cloths, &c. &c.	331	.
Knitted stockings (prs)	58	6140	Shaving-cloths. . .	30	.
Drawers (pairs) . . .	.	73	Iron-holders	102	.
Neckerchiefs	272	295	Bags for clothes . .	15	.
Handkerchiefs. . . .	900	158	Carpets	6	5
Stays	9	220	Blankets (marked) .	85	.
Gowns	167	1549	Pairs of stockings (marked).	150	.
Bodies for gowns . .	103	.	Handkerchiefs (marked)	270	.
Aprons	435	1152			
Pinafores	6	.			
Day-caps	242	442	<i>In the Tailor's Shop</i>		
Bonnets of print . .	40	25	Jackets	54	403
Woolsey cloaks . . .	9	.	Waistcoats	12	284
Shawls . . . . .	.	8	Trowsers	40	1234
Smock-frocks	38	40	Braces (pairs) . . .	18	.
Strong dresses. . . .	5	5	Cloth caps	8	.
Ticking boots (pairs)	5	.	Drawers.	1	.
Boots and shoes bound (pairs)	51	.	Leggings (pairs) . .	1	.
Lace (yards)	44	.		134	1921
Shrouds.	25	.			
Linen-buttons	2143	.	<i>In the Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Sheets	244	89	Mens' strong boots (prs)	30	} 850
Pillow-cases	36	150	„ light shoes „	90	
Bed-cases	116	26	Womens' strong boots „	41	
Blankets . . . . .	.	24	„ light shoes „	50	
Counterpanes . . . .	.	22	Leather garters . .	3	.
Table-cloths	18	24	Waist straps for tailor	11	.
Drawer-covers. . . .	10	4		225	850
Chair-covers	14	.			
Mangling-cloths . .	5	.			

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS AND SERVANTS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK	BREAKFAST.						DINNER						SUPPER.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.*	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.
	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.
SUNDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
MONDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
TUESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
WEDNESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
THURSDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
FRIDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
SATURDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Total	42	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	28	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.	28	$3\frac{1}{2}$	.

EXTRA DIET :—For Out-door Workers, Artizans, and Laundry Women, &c : $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, with bread and cheese, or dripping, at 11 o'clock a m. ; and the men $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. beer at 4 p.m. ; the female workers $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. tea || at 4 or $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 4 p.m.—Tobacco and snuff are also given as indulgences to the workers.

DIETARY FOR SERVANTS :—MEN : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 1 lb. cooked meat with the bone¶, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 1 pt. coffee, 3 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ;—1 oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week. — WOMEN : 1 lb. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. cooked meat with the bone,¶ $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 2 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ; 2 oz. tea, 8 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Coffee ; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar ; $\frac{1}{8}$ pint milk—to 1 pint.
+ The Cooked Meat is without bone.
‡ The Soup is made from the liquor of the boiled meat, with peas & vegetables.
|| 1 oz. of Tea ; 4 oz. sugar ; $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. milk—to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints.
¶ On Saturdays, each Servant has for Dinner half the quantity of meat ; and for Supper, the Males 4 oz. the Females 3 oz. of cheese.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1853, (AS PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE ASYLUM, PURSUANT TO THE STAT. 16 & 17 VICT., CAP. 97, SEC. 58.)

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. From Sales of						
Farm and Garden Produce						
(exclusive of that consumed in the Asylum) .£	57	17	8			
73 80 Pigs	142	17	6			
	200	15	2			
Dripping	12	16	2			
Gas Tar	1	0	9			
				214	12	1
2. MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
1. Private Patients at 14s. per week . . .	77	0	0			
2. Out County Pauper Patient at 13s. 4d. per week	4	19	1			
3. From Unions contributing to Asylum.						
For Pauper Patients at 10s. per week up to December 21, 1852, and 9s. 4d. per week since, viz.:						
Alderbury	£694	12	1			
Amesbury	137	6	8			
Andover	30	10	0			
Bradford	385	16	5			
Calne	223	4	9			
Cirencester.	29	8	8			
Chippenham	508	14	3			
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett	172	15	10			
Devizes	388	2	3			
Highworth and Swindon	358	12	0			
Hungerford	228	0	8			
Malmsbury	255	14	3			
Marlborough	247	8	3			
Melksham.	531	5	11			
Mere	57	12	5			
Pewsey	259	9	4			
Stockbridge	18	5	4			
Tisbury	186	8	3			
Warminster	392	1	5			
Westbury & Whorwellsdown	275	16	0			
Wilton	191	6	8			
	5572	11	5	5654	10	6
Carried forward . . . . .	.	.	.	5869	2	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . . . .	.	.	.	5,869	2	7
3. From Repayment of Expenses of Funerals, &c.						
Alderbury	2	.	6			
Calne	1	1	.			
Chippenham	2	11	6			
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	1	11	6			
Devizes . . . . .	.	11	.			
Highworth and Swindon	2	.	6			
Malmesbury . . . . .	.	6	.			
Marlborough	1	2	.			
Melksham	8	6	11			
Mere . . . . .	.	10	6			
Pewsey . . . . .	.	10	6			
Tisbury	5	4	5			
Warminster	1	1	6			
Westbury and Whorwellsdown . . . . .	.	10	6			
Wilton	1	8	3			
				28	16	7
				5,897	19	2
4. From County Treasurer for Repayment of Ordinary Repairs . . . . .	.	.	.	843	14	1*
Total Receipts . . . . .	...	..	.	6,741	13	3

* Though the order for the repayment of this sum by the County Treasurer was not made until February 15, 1854, it is considered better to include it in the Accounts of the year to which the transaction refers.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. SALARIES AND WAGES:						
Officers	1,024	13	.			
Attendants	319	8	9			
Servants:—1. In-door £124 13 5						
2. Out-door 82 15 4						
	207	8	9			
PROVISIONS.				1,551	10	6
Bacon—1 ton 7 cwt. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	69	15	7			
Beer, Ale, and Porter—19,930 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	482	11	6			
Bread—110,852 lbs.	587	18	2			
Butter—1 ton 12 cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	134	2	.			
Cheese—3 tons 10 cwt. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	126	8	8			
Chicory—2 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.	4	1	4			
Coffee—16 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs.	89	11	7			
Currants (78 lbs.) and Raisins (32 lbs.)	3	10	3			
Eggs—99 score	7	5	11			
Flour—19 sacks 3 bushels	36	8	.			
Meat and Suet—35,436 lbs.	762	6	1			
Milk—3,340 gallons 1 pint.	123	10	9			
Onions, Carrots, and Peas (2 sacks)	3	15	.			
Potatoes—9,134 lbs.	28	4	7			
Poultry . . . . .	.	17	6			
Rice—1 ton 6 cwt. 17 lbs.	19	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sugar—2 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	92	18	2			
Tea—404 lbs.	69	14	5			
Tobacco and Snuff	38	8	5			
Carried forward	2,681	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,551	10	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,681	3	3½	1,551	10	6
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Pepper, & Spices .	5	18	1			
Miscellaneous, as Arrowroot, Sago, &c. .	2	11	7			
				2,689	12	11½
3. NECESSARIES, FUEL, LIGHTING, & WASHING.						
Bath Bricks, Blacking, Pipe Clay, &c. .	12	9	10			
Candles—193 lbs.	4	18	10			
Coals—666 tons 16 cwt.	515	15	9			
Chimney Sweeping.	4	.	.			
House Flannel, Duster Check, &c. &c. .	22	1	.			
Lime (for Gas Works)—352 bushels . .	8	16	.			
Oils, Turpentine, Blacklead, &c. &c. .	29	5	2			
Soap—2 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. .	113	15	9			
Soda—1 ton 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. . .	9	1	1			
Starch and Blue	1	3	3			
Tar Casks	2	17	6			
Wood	6	16	.			
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.	12	10			
				731	13	.
4. SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs	27	2	1			
Leeches, &c. . . . .	.	19	8			
Wines and Spirits	44	4	.			
Sundries	4	13	3			
				76	19	.
5. CLOTHING,						
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	2	12	8			
Brown Drill	3	19	3			
Calico	32	9	7			
Canvass and Jean	6	8	5			
Flannel	8	1	.			
Fustian	6	4	8			
Handkerchiefs and Neckerchiefs . . .	5	18	9			
Hats	7	4	.			
Hose	7	11	6			
Lawn	1	2	9			
Leather, Shoemakers' Tools, &c. . . .	42	3	4			
Linen Shirting	62	5	2			
Linen Check, &c.	22	.	3			
Woolsey	6	1	3			
Print	25	11	4½			
Stays	7	9	2			
Strong Dresses	1	10	.			
Thread, Needles, Tapes, &c. &c. . . .	33	5	10			
				281	18	11½
6. FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Furniture (new or replaced)	43	17	7			
Repairs to Furniture	3	15	8			
Crockery.	17	10	5			
Culinary & other Utensils, Mops, Brushes, &c.	10	19	.			
Sheeting	94	4	5			
Straw—24 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. .	32	13	9			
Sundries	1	4	6			
				204	5	4
7. FARM AND GARDEN EXPENSES.						
Horse and Cattle Medicine . . . . .	.	6	.			
Horse Hire	3	.	.			
Implements (new)	4	2	9			
Ditto (repairs of old)	6	10	8			
Manure	40	.	.			
Carried forward	53	19	5	5,535	19	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	53	19	5	5,535	19	9
Provender for Live Stock	34	1	1			
Purchase of 41 Pigs	32	13	6			
Seeds and Plants	19	12	.			
Straw—14 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	19	18	4			
Wages of Bailiff and Labourers	133	7	10½			
Sundries	3	13	1½			
				297	5	4
8. MISCELLANEOUS.						
Advertising, Postage, & Carriage of Parcels	43	11	9			
Dyeing and Calendering . . . . .	.	19	6			
Emptying and Cleaning Engine Boilers, Vaults, Wells, and Tanks	2	14	.			
Grass Seeds, &c., for Airing Courts, Lawns, &c.	3	14	9			
Incidentals by Treasurer	11	.	.			
Printing	58	17	.			
Rates	9	12	5			
Recapture of Escaped Patients . . . . .	.	10	6			
Spectacles	2	4	.			
Stationery	37	9	6			
Sundries	16	12	9			
				187	6	2
9. PAYMENTS TO COUNTY TREASURER (Extra Charge on Private and Out-County Pauper Patients) . . . . .	.	.	.	6,020	11	3
				25	14	9
10. EXPENSES OF FUNERALS, REMOVALS, &c., (Repaid by Unions).				6,046	6	.
1. FUNERALS.						
Bearers £2 8 .						
Coffins 9 4 .						
Hire of Palls 15 .						
Sexton's Fees 1 19 .						
Shrouds 2 . 6						
	16	6	6			
2. REMOVALS, &c.	11	5	6			
				27	12	.
11. ORDINARY REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, (Repaid by County Treasurer).				6,073	18	.
Blacksmith	66	14	11			
Bricklayer	24	11	4			
Carpenter	14	12	9			
Glazier	25	17	9½			
Ironmonger and Founder	113	4	10			
Labour	181	6	4			
Painter	24	14	1½			
Plasterer and Colourer	86	10	1			
Plumber	44	18	8½			
Slater	2	3	8			
Stonemason	98	17	3			
Bricks, Tiles, Slate, &c. &c.	37	.	8½			
Lime and Cement	19	1	9			
Paint	5	14	7½			
Timber	25	6	4			
Road Stone and Gravel	36	10	.			
India-rubber Bath, Closet, & Lavatory Valves	4	15	1			
Other Materials and Sundries	31	13	9½			
				843	14	1
Total Payments				6,917	12	1

CONTRACT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR 1853.

ARTICLES.	1st and 2d quarters.			3d quarter.			4th quarter		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Seconds Flour, at per sack of 280 lbs.	2	.	.	2	2	.	2	14	.
Bread from do. do. gallon of 8 lbs.	.	.	11½	.	.	11¼	.	1	2½
Meat, including prime joints, per cwt.	2	10	6	£	s.	d.			
Beef and Mutton Suet . . . per lb.	.	.	5	2	18	.			
Bacon. per cwt.	2	14	.	3	.	.			6
New Milk per gall.	.	.	9	.	.	.			9½
Milk Butter per lb.	.	.	11½	.	.	1			.
Whey ditto "	.	.	8	.	.	.			10
Salt ditto. "	.	.	9	.	.	.			9¾
Cheese (Patients) per cwt.	1	13	.	2	2	.			.
Ditto (Servants) "	3	.	.	2	16	.			.
Rice per cwt.	.	16	.	.	14	.			.
Moist Sugar "	1	17	.	1	15	.			.
Mixed Tea per lb.	.	3	6	.	3	3			3
Jamaica Coffee "	.	.	11½	.	.	.			10
Beer (Patients) 36 galls.	.	14	9	.	17	.			.
Ditto (Servants) "	1	.	.	1	3	6			.
Tobacco per lb.	.	3	4	.	3	2½			.
Yellow Soap. per cwt.	2	6	.	1	19	.			.
Brown ditto. "	1	18	.	1	6	.			.
Soda "	.	6	4	.	6	6			.
Mixed Coal per ton	.	15	9	.	17	6			.
Rubble ditto "	.	14	9	.	16	6			.
Small ditto "	.	9	6	.	10	6			.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF DAYS RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS. . . . *86,074

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS,

(From Sept. 22, 1852, to 21, 1853, inclusive). 235 299
365

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS PER HEAD PER WEEK :—

Salaries and Wages (four quarters only) £1266 . 11 2s. ½d.—	72576
	86074
Provisions 2689 12 11½ 4 4¼ —	84968
	86074
Necessaries 731 13 1 2¼ —	10470
	86074
Surgery and Dispensary 76 19 1½ —	660
	86074
Clothing. 281 18 11½ 5½ —	1062
	86074
Furniture and Bedding 204 5 4 3¾ —	81562
	86074
Farm and Garden 297 5 4 5¾ —	17930
	86074
Miscellaneous 187 6 2 3½ —	53676
	86074
<hr/>	
£5735 1 8	9s. 3¾d—
	64682
	86074
Less from Miscellaneous Receipts . 214 12 1 4d. —	64956
	86074
<hr/>	
Total . . £5520 9 7	8s. 11½d—
	85800
	86074

* The total number of Days of Residence of Patients from the opening of the Asylum, Sept. 19, 1851, to Sept. 21, 1853, was 147,304; and the Average Daily Number during the same period, 200 ⁵⁰⁴

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1853.

[illegible]

BALANCE SHEET—25TH AUGUST, 1851,* TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

* * The Farm (for some years greatly neglected) had been under partial cultivation for nearly six months, at this date; having been in great part dug over and stocked, under the First Cost Account, early in the Spring.

ALFRED P. HOLLAND,

ABSTRACT OF THE EXPENDITURE IN THE ORIGINAL COST, ERECTION, AND COMPLETION OF THE ASYLUM, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1849, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1853.

I. LAND.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Purchase of Land—In possession.	.45	1	19	8,115	.	.	8,466	2	2
In reversion .	.11	1	34						
	56	3	13						
2. Land Surveying and Valuations				143	14	10			
3. Compensation to Occupiers				39	10	6			
4. Conveyancing and other Expenses of Transfer .				167	16	10			
II. BUILDINGS.							43,646	17	.
1. Buildings, Fixtures, and Painting				30,871	11	.			
2. Cooking Apparatus and Ovens				224	1	6			
3. Laundry Apparatus and Fittings				318	.	.			
4. Warming and Ventilating Apparatus ,				1,406	12	5			
5. Hotwater Supply				847	15	.			
6. Well, Pump, Steam Engine and Boilers				1,082	18	7			
7. Gas Works, Buildings, and Fittings				959	15	11			
8. Farm Buildings, Sewers, and Manure Tanks .				1,101	6	7			
9. Entrance Lodge and Gates.				611	13	6			
10. Boundary Wall (1180 yards long)				871	7	1			
11. Mortuary Chapel, Iron Fence, Gates, and Consecration of Cemetery				167	11	4			
12. Earthworks, Roads, Planting, Draining, Fencing, &c.				1,452	17	11			
13. Law Charges, Rates, Income Tax, Stamps, &c. .				876	19	10			
14. Architect's Commission, Clerk of Works, and Surveyor				2,554	6	4			
15. Payments to Superintendent and Treasurer during the Building of the Asylum				300	.	.			
III. OUTFIT OF FURNITURE, &c.							5,412	19	1
1. Furniture—									
Furniture and Upholstery, including Bedsteads				2,067	13	3			
Bedding, including Mattresses, Blankets, Sheeting, &c.				1,006	8	9			
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.				495	13	5			
Earthenware, Glass, Turnery, &c.				300	3	4			
Fire Hose, Tarpauling, &c.				105	14	.			
2. Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.				809	9	1			
3. Drugs and Surgical Instruments				81	8	4			
4. Books, Prints, Draft Boards, &c., for Patients .				28	10	3			
5. Farm—									
Implements; Saddlery, &c.	£129	12	9						
Live Stock	17	14	0	147	6	9			
6. Establishment Charges before Opening, Incidental Expenses &c.									
Coals, &c.				52	9	4			
Salaries and Wages.				223	.	9			
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage, &c. .				70	4	.			
Lithographic Plans of Building				24	18	.			
Total . . .							57,525	18	3

ALFRED P. HOLLAND,
Clerk of the Asylum.